



GLASGOW, Mo.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1849.

OUR PLACE.

We are much gratified to announce, continues perfectly healthy—or at least entirely free of Cholera.

The steamer *Mary* passed down on Monday. She did not land here, and we have not been able to ascertain the exact number of persons who died on her during her upward trip. Up to St. Joseph, forty-seven had died.

REVIVAL.—A meeting which had been protracted some two weeks in Rev. C. D. Simpson's church, of this place, closed last Sunday evening. Mr. Simpson was assisted during the meeting by the Rev. Mr. Reeve, of St. Joseph. A number of persons made a profession of religion.

DROWNED.—Mr. John Kitchen, of Randolph county, was drowned at Switzer's Mill, on the night of the 16th inst.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Glasgow Female Seminary and Odd Fellows' Hall, on last Friday, Capt. Wm. D. Swinney, H. W. Smith, Esq., and Rev. P. A. Savage were chosen Trustees of the school.

CHOLERA IN BRUNSWICK.—Three cases of Cholera occurred in Brunswick last Saturday night, all of which proved fatal on Sunday afternoon. The names of those who died are John Aschleman, F. Heinegar and a Mr. Brown. The two first kept groceries, and the last was a shoemaker. There had been one or two other cases, which did not prove fatal. A great many persons were leaving the place. Our latest reliable advices from there are to Tuesday morning.

P. S.—A gentleman of our place left Brunswick yesterday morning. From him we learn there had been one more death. The people were much excited, and still leaving the town.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.—The Union of last Saturday says the cholera is evidently on the decrease. There is a great reduction in the number of deaths reported.

ST. LOUIS FIRE.—The fire originated on the steamer *White Cloud*, about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening last, and was communicated from her to the houses on the river, and other boats. It continued to rage till 7 o'clock next morning.

Our brethren of the press were among the sufferers—the Republican, Era, Reveille, and Organ, were all sufferers, but to what extent, we have not yet heard. They were to be issued again on Monday, all having temporarily re-established themselves.

The Missouri river boats were particularly unfortunate—one-third of the whole number destroyed having been engaged in this trade, and a majority of them our best boats.

The *Kit Carson* was owned in part at this place. We regret to hear that the interests of Mr. L. S. Eddins, is a total loss, his policy of insurance having expired but a short time since. Mr. Jno. D. Perry of our place, meets with a small loss in produce, shipped on the *Kit Carson*.

STEAMER MONROE.—This boat left St. Louis with about one hundred and fifty passengers; the Cholera breaking out among them, she laid up at Jefferson City. Fifty-two of the passengers had died, up to last Friday evening. Capt. Moore returned to St. Louis, where he died. The boat was still at Jefferson, having been abandoned by her crew. The residents of Jefferson almost entirely escaped the disease, but two having died.

Our friends, the Messrs. ARNOT, have just returned from St. Louis with a lot of very elegant vehicles, and are now ready to answer all calls in their line. Their Carriages and Buggies are very fine, while the *Bar* is quite a lion.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

The Treasurer of the county has notified the School Commissioner of this township that the funds due it are ready and subject to his order, viz:

Township fund,	\$320 00
County "	42 42
State, "	118 17
Total,	\$480 59

W. F. Dubnicka, Esq., has taken charge of the post office at this place.

From last Friday's Evening Union.

Tremendous Conflagration!!

IN ST. LOUIS.
23 STEAMBOATS BURNED!
SEVERAL SQUARES IN ASHES.
Loss of Life!!

FIVE MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

In our morning edition, we gave what of interest we were able to collect, relative to the conflagration which has laid in ashes a large portion of St. Louis. We also promised to give our readers, in our evening issue, as detailed an account as it was possible to collect; but to get at anything like a full and accurate statement of the amount of property destroyed, or number of lives lost, is not within the range of possibility. We can only follow the general range of the fire, without going into details.—We begin by stating that the point at which the fire first started on shore, was at the corner of Locust street and the Levee—the corner house, and three buildings above it, fronting the Levee were destroyed; the flames then crossed Locust, and swept every house (with one exception) in the blocks fronting the Levee and Main street, and extending from Locust street southward to Chestnut street, a distance of three squares. At Chestnut street, it turned up and crossed over to the next block south, at the junction of Commercial Alley with this street, and from the alley to Main, and down to Market street burning all except two buildings at the corner of Market street and Com. alley. At the junction of Market and Main streets, the flames crossed diagonally to the Market Street House, and followed both sides of Market street, up to Second Street. Then crossing Main street the flames again swept every building from Locust to Market, except a row of four four-story fire proof buildings, just below Locust street.

Passing up Pine, Chestnut and Market streets, the devouring element consumed every house in the two blocks intervening between the streets mentioned and Main and Second streets, and those or nearly half of the block north of Olive.

Here its ravages were stayed in this part of the city. Before the progress of the flames could be arrested, it was found necessary to blow up one or two houses near the corner of Market and Second streets, at least three persons were killed. The fragments of one of their bodies were found on the opposite side of the street, one near Walnut on Second street, and the thigh bone and a foot belonging to another, near the foot of Walnut street, some two or three squares from where the houses were blown up. These, with the body of a boy burnt on the levee, make four that are now at the police office. The military, firemen, and citizens, are to form a procession, and bury them sometime during the day.

We will now go farther south, to the foot of Elm street, where the fire made another lodgement, and spreading diagonally through this block, it swept up to Main, and down to Spruce street a distance north and south of two squares, and crossing Main, it carried nearly every thing before it, up very nearly to Third street, three squares to the west of its starting point. At Main street, the flames crossed Elm, and consumed one-fourth of the block north of Elm and west of Main streets. From the foot of Elm, up its southern side to Second street, a distance of two squares not a house is standing. By this dire calamity, hundreds of families are made homeless, and many who were in affluence, are reduced to poverty.

South Market and the Town Hall were on fire at one time, but by great exertions of a few persons present, they were saved.

Nearly every pane of glass in the windows for half a square distant from the corner of Market and Second street were broken by the concussion at the time of the blowing up of the building at that point.

The police arrested and confined in the jail and calaboose nearly fifty persons for stealing at the fire.

There are various rumors afloat relative to the loss of different persons, but many of them without foundation; and yet two or three of our old and valued citizens we believe to have lost their lives; and no doubt many are lost who will never be enquired after, or thought of—strangers, of whom there were many on the boats and in our city.

The extent of the conflagration, from its beginning to its termination, takes in almost the whole of two blocks, which would be about a mile in length, by two in width. The streets of our city, laid out originally very narrow, are literally choked up with fallen walls of houses and destroyed property of various kinds. We did not see either New York or Pittsburgh after the great

conflagrations there, but we are informed that our city presents an aspect of greater desolation than either of those places. In regard to the loss, comparatively, we know not from any data in our possession which is the greatest. Our recollection however, is that in neither New York nor Pittsburgh did the loss exceed five millions of dollars. If this be true, St. Louis has suffered more than either of those cities by fire.

LIST OF STEAMBOATS BURNED.

The following is believed to be an accurate list of the Steamboats destroyed in the great conflagration of last night. The confusion and chaos which reign throughout the city, to-day, make it a difficult matter to procure information; but the following estimate has been collected with great care from reliable sources, and is believed to be pretty nearly accurate:

Traglionia, Coles master, value \$32,000, insured at Pittsburgh.

Boreas No. 3, Barnard master, Mo. river, value \$13,000, insured \$11,500.

Alice, Kennett master, Mo. river, value \$18,000, insured \$12,000.

Am. Eagle, Cozzens master, Upper Mississippi, value \$11,000, insured \$4,000.

Sarah, Young master, New Orleans, value \$30,000, insured \$20,000, value of cargo \$40,000.

Montauk, Moorhouse master, Upper Mississippi, value of cargo \$20,000.

Kit Carson, Giddin master, Missouri river, value \$14,000, value of cargo \$3,000.

Timour, Miller master, Mo. river, value \$23,000, insured \$18,000, value of cargo \$6,000.

Acadia, Russell, Illinois river, value \$4,000, insured \$4,000, value of cargo \$6,000.

Mameluke, Smithers master, New Orleans, value \$30,000, insured \$20,000.

Prairie State, Baldwin master, Ill. river, value \$25,000, insured \$20,000.

White Cloud, Adams master, New Orleans \$3,000.

Edward Bates, Randolph master, Upper Mississippi, value \$20,000 insured \$15,000.

Eudora, Ealers master, New Orleans, value \$16,000, insured \$10,500.

St. Peters, Ward master, Upper Mississippi, value \$12,000, insured \$9,000.

Red Wing, Barger master, Upper Mississippi, value \$8,000, value of cargo \$5,000.

A. Hamilton, Hooper master, Mo. river, value \$15,000, insured \$10,000.

Martha, Finch master, Mo. river, value \$9,000 insured \$9,000, value of cargo \$35,000.

Eliza Stewart, McKee master, Mo. river, value \$10,000, insured \$10,000.

Mandan, Beer master, Mo. river, value \$12,000, insured \$10,000.

Belle Isle, Smith master, New Orleans, value \$10,000, insured \$8,000.

Gen. Brook, Ringling master, tow boat, value \$1,500.

Frolic, Ringling master, tow boat, value \$1,500.

Estimated value of Steamboat stock, \$319,000

do do. Cargoes, 150,000

do do. Produce destroyed on landing, 50,000

The Sarah was insured in Cincinnati for \$20,000; the American Eagle for \$3,000 in Pittsburgh; the Mameluke \$8,000 in Louisville; and the others we believe, were all insured by offices and agencies in this city.

BENTON'S APPEAL.

The St. Louis Union, and Jefferson City Metropolitan, take decided ground against the appeal of Senator Benton. The Metropolitan is even severe on the Colonel for his course.

The Address of Colonel Benton, in which he is to give in detail the reasons for his appeal, is anxiously looked for. We observe that he was at Fulton last week, where he had stopped to await the subsiding of Cholera at Jefferson, previous to going to that place to make his public demonstration.

The issue between Col. Benton and his old friends is now fairly made, and both parties are preparing for the contest. Stronger and bolder grounds are taken against the Colonel than we expected, and a more severe contest may be expected than the *Hard and Soft* war of 1844.

Michael S. Cerre, Whig, has been elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis county, beating Wilson Prim, who changed his politics for the sake of office. Good!

The Fincastle (Va.) Democrat nominates James McDowell, of Virginia, for President in 1852.

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Church in Brunswick will be dedicated next Sunday.

PROSCRIPTION.

According to the locofoco press, Gen. Taylor is the most proscriptive President that has ever occupied the White House. They have discovered since the election, that Gen. Taylor made pledges before it, although they then complained that he had no principles, and urged that people should vote against him, because he would make no pledges—because no congregation of politicians had erected a platform for him to stand upon. Is it not a little amusing now to hear these fellows talk about a violation of pledges?

In one of his letters Gen. Taylor stated he "had no friends to reward—no enemies to punish." This has become a famous text for locofoco scribblers, and is quoted almost as often as a removal takes place, and Gen. Taylor is forthwith charged with a shameful violation of a solemn pledge. They do not give the entire sentence from which their text is taken, or their candid readers; if they construed it into a pledge, would, perhaps, arrive at different conclusions from those they so readily bring themselves to. Gen. Taylor said, "I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, nothing to serve but my country." The latter clause of the sentence which we *italicize*, they studiously omit. In most of the removals that have been made, no reference has been had to "rewarding friends" or "punishing enemies," but they have been made with a view to run the country of faithless filches, and supply their places by men who would attend to the business for which they were appointed, and not convert the offices over which they presided into electioneering machines, to advance the interests of a particular party, or neglect their business for the purpose of interfering in elections.

This was the doctrine of the "early Presidents," and to bring the government back to this ground, is a pledge to which we hold Gen. Taylor stands committed. And we have faith that he will redeem it, and in doing so will neither seek to reward friends or punish enemies, but serve his country.

FROM INDEPENDENCE.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from Independence, under date of May 18th, says the appearance of Cholera created great excitement at that point, causing a sudden movement on the part of the emigrants for the plains. During the week preceding his letter, he had heard of fifty-four deaths, the larger portion of which occurred in camp, and some as far as eighty miles out. We make a couple of extracts from the letter referred to above:

Up to this period, at least fourteen thousand persons have arrived at their various places of rendezvous, and are ready or have moved to the Plains. Difficulties have arisen in several of the companies that have strayed, though of no serious moment. The wagons of some, fortunately, have failed them before travelling eighty miles. I say fortunately, for had this calamity overtaken them when beyond the means of substitution or remedy, their situation would have been made critical in the extreme.

Sunday last a difficulty occurred between Wm. H. Freeman, of Randolph Co. Mo., and Howard, of Cincinnati, in which Freeman was shot through the abdomen, and died Monday night. The cause of the difficulty originated by each endeavoring to intimidate the other, by charging counterfeiting and generally villainy. Howard is said to be the husband of the female by that name, who some weeks since killed the mistress of her husband, at Cincinnati. He was examined Monday last, and on the evidence he introduced showing that he acted in self defence, was discharged. He immediately left for parts unknown.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The news of the steamship *Canada* was received at New York on the 16th. No material change in the markets. Prospect of good crops had a tendency to reduce the demand for wheat, and a slight reduction of prices was the result.

The Canadian affairs have been incidentally noticed in Parliament. The ministry are very guarded in their expressions relative thereto.

Official notice of the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary, has been received at Paris. The number of men placed at the disposal of Austria, is stated to be eighty thousand, another account states the number at one hundred and fifty thousand. The Hungarians have beaten the Austrians, and almost driven them out of the country.

The greatest alarm prevails at Vienna, which has had the effect to reduce Radetzky's demand on Piedmont from one hundred and twenty-three millions francs to eighty millions francs.

The King of Prussia has definitely refused the Imperial crown.

There has been a slight outbreak at Berlin.

The war in Shieswig is continued, with no prospect of peace.

More troops were to leave France for Rome. It is reported that those under Oudinot had reached their destination, and that the Romans had risen in favor of the Pope, and that Mazarino and the Republican Government had fled. The Pope would be compelled not only to grant amnesty but desirable reforms.

It is said that the Tuscan troops had entered Leghorn and that the Sicilians were beaten at all points. They had verbally submitted to the King of Naples.

Accounts from India report the entire termination of the war in Punjab. The cholera is on the decline at Paris.

From Germany it is reported that preliminaries of peace, on new conditions, have been proposed by England, and already accepted by Prussia. They are withdrawing troops at Jettland, and there was a simultaneous cessation of the blockade of the German ports by the Danes on the 20th.

The Prussian Ministry have sustained another defeat on the German question, and have been dissolved. Berlin became the scene of great excitement in consequence thereof, and several of the people were shot by the military.

Letters from Pesth confirm the news of the evacuation of that city by the Imperialists.

Bern was not in the direction of Wallachia, as reported, but has marched to Tevaswa.

The suspension bridge between Pesth and Genoa has been destroyed by the Austrians in order to cover their retreat.

The whole line of the Imperial troops have retired to Raib, and are now nearly disorganized. The Hungarians have cut off their retreat by taking possession of Pland and Schulz.

Austria has demanded Russian interference, and the Emperor's manifesto was shortly expected.

The peasantry of Bohemia are arming themselves, and preparing for a revolution.

Ireland is suffering dreadfully from starvation. The writ of error in the case of Smith O'Brien and others, is to be heard on the 10th inst.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

MARSHALS.
Henry F. Talmadge, to be Marshal of the Southern District of New York, in the place of Ely Moore, removed.

Frederick G. Smith, to be Marshal of the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of John E. King, who declines the appointment.

Goshom A. Jones, to be Marshal of the District of Ohio, in the place of Daniel A. Robertson, removed.

Wm. Paine of Maine, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Maine, in the place of Rufus McIntyre, removed.

Stephen B. Shelladay, of Iowa, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Iowa, in the place of Gideon S. Bailey, resigned.

Benjamin Bond, of Illinois, to be Marshal of the United States, for the District of Illinois, in the place of Stinson H. Anderson, removed.

ATTORNEYS.
Octavius N. Ogden, to be District Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of Henry Boyce, who declines the appointment.

Sampson Mason, to be District Attorney for the District of Ohio, in the place of Thos. W. Bartley, removed.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.
Luther Jewett, Collector, Portland Maine.

LAND OFFICES.
Richard M. Thurston, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Monies at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in the place of Matthew Leeper, removed.

James H. Patterson, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Batesville, Arkansas, in the place of John Miller, removed.

PUBLIC MEETING.
At a public meeting, held at the courthouse, in Fayette, on the 2d of April last, Mr. W. F. Birch offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we call a full and general meeting of the people of Howard County, at this place, on Monday, the 1st day of June Court, for the purpose of expressing their views on the question of Slavery.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, the citizens of Howard County, are respectfully invited to meet in public convention, on MONDAY, THE FOURTH OF JUNE NEXT, at the courthouse in Fayette, for the purpose of considering the subject matter therein mentioned.

JOHN J. LOWRY, Chairman.
R. T. PREWITT, Sec'y.

The Jefferson Inquirer seems disposed to stand by Col. Benton—at least until he is fully and fairly heard. This is prudent!

Col. John O'Fallon lost seventy-five thousand dollars worth of property, by the late fire in St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—The St. Joseph Adventurer of the 18th says:—During the past week we have made particular inquiry to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the number of emigrants passing through St. Joseph, en route for California, and we find the estimate in our last entirely too low. Up to this date there have crossed at the ferries a few miles above town 8550 wagons; at ferries above Savannah Landing and at Council Bluffs, about 1500. The average is about 4 persons and 8 oxen or mules to each wagon, making the number now on the plains, that have crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Council Bluffs and intermediate ferries 4350 wagons, 1700 men, and 34800 animals. There are but few arriving, or remaining on the eastern bank of the river.

The ware-house of Messrs. Smith, Bedford & Tootle, of St. Joseph, together with a considerable lot of hemp, coffee, &c. was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst.

Correspondence of the Times.
APPLE CREEK, CAPE GIRARDEAU Co. Mo., May 10th, 1849.

Dear Editor:—This section of the country is now suffering severely from the ravages of the most destructive of worms—the army worm. Not in the recollection of our "oldest settlers," has so much damage been done by them. Almost all of our wheat is ruined. Whole fields of wheat are cut entirely down by the worms. Some are less injured—while others, may possibly bring back the seed sown. It is hard for you, Mr. editor, to conceive the injury done. The worms have not confined themselves to the wheat. Corn, oats and meadows have been ruined. One farmer told me he sowed oats and they came up finely, but as soon as the army worm appeared they swept every stalk—every blade of oats. I was in the field myself, and on the first view, thought no oats had ever been sown, so complete was the destruction. Whole fields of corn have been similarly served. It is well that they appeared so early, for if they had appeared much later, the farmer could have raised no corn this year. I hear of many farmers breaking up their wheat ground and putting it in corn. I hear of one farmer putting in 50 acres of wheat ground with corn.

I conversed with a gentleman from Jonesborough, Ill., and he says that the worms are as bad there as here—wheat, corn, oats and meadows falling alike before them.

The consequences are readily foreseen—corn will sell at an enormous price and wheat not to be bought at any price. Are there any worms in Howard? If so—are they sweeping every thing before them? I hope we are the only sufferers.

Respectfully yours,
S. M. G.

PRETTY GOOD.—"What shall I help you to?" inquired the daughter of a landlady, of a modest youth at the dinner table. "A wife," was the meek reply. The young lady blushed, perhaps indignantly, and it is said the offices of a neighboring clergyman were requisite to reconcile the parties.

A CLEVER BOY.—A farmer's wife in speaking of the smartness, aptness, and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said—"He can read fluently in every part of the bible, repeat the whole catechism, and weed onions as well as his father."

"Yes, mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, threw the cat into the well, and stole old Hinkley's gimlet."

COURTSHIP OF THE LATE D. R.—"Dear Sir: I am sorry I cannot accept your kind offer, as I am already engaged; but I am sure my sister Ann would jump at it."

Your obliged,
ELIZA L.

"DEAR MISS ELIZA:—I beg your pardon; I wrote your name in mistake; it was Miss Ann I meant to ask—have written to her per bearer." Hoping soon to be your affectionate brother.

The Dr. and Miss Ann were married; and as they say in the fairy tale, "lived very happy all the rest of their lives."

SIN IS LIKE A BEE, with honey in its mouth, but a stinging tail.

MINERIES OF AUTHORS.—"Now, then Thomas, what are you burning off my writing table there?"

"Only the paper what's written all over, sir, I ain't touched the clean."

The office of the Masonic publication, St. Louis, was burned.

I. O. O. F.
Postponement.

In consequence of the excitement in the country, caused by the prevalence of Cholera, the celebration announced by morning Star Lodge No. 15, of Glasgow, to take place on Monday, June 11th, has been indefinitely postponed.

Neighboring papers please notice.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES,
May 24, 1849.

The recent fire in St. Louis so deranged business there that we are without commercial, or indeed other news from there, except a very imperfect sketch of the ravages of the fire. In our house prices, we have no alterations to make. The river opposite this place is receding.

For our home market, we quote:
HEMP.—From \$105 to \$115 per ton, according to quality, and the style in which it is put up.

WHEAT, 60s55; prime 60 cts per bush. TOBACCO.—There is more activity in MACKEREL—\$7 50-\$9 50 per bbl.

FLLOUR—\$4 50 per bbl. RIFLE POWDER—\$6 50 per keg. SHOT—\$1 60 per bag.

LEAD—6s per pound. LARD—4s cts.

BACON.—Hams, 4s; sides, 4s; shoulders, 3s.

IRISH POTATOES—25 cts. per bushel—in demand.

BUTTER, Eggs, and edibles generally in demand, at high prices.

this article. We quote, strips, \$2 50; manufacturing \$3—in demand.

DRY HIDES, 5s cts.

HEMP SEED, in demand, at \$2 00. SUGAR—Brown, 5s50; 10s, 2s15; Crushed, 10s12.

COFFEE—9s50.

MOLASSES—3s50.

WHISKEY—18s21.

SALT—G. A. \$1 75. Kanawa 4s cts per bushel.

COTTON—Yarn—90 cts.

IRON—Sigo, 5s; Juniata, 4s cts.

NAILS—5s 6s cts.

Notice to the Public.—Persons wanting genuine popular Family Medicines, are advised to go to Dr. Eastley's Family Medicine Store, corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., where they can find almost every Popular Family Medicine that is manufactured in the United States, wholesale and retail, at the cheapest rates; or call on his agent, Dr. Wm. R. Snodden, at Fayette, or Digges & Horseley, Glasgow, who keep them for sale.

Read his advertisements in another column.

We are authorized to announce STRYKER BYNUM, Esq., a candidate for the